

### **REMARKS**

Claims 1-11 and 14-16 are rejected. Claims 12 and 13 have been canceled. Claims 14, 15 and 16 have been amended. Claims 1-11 and 14-16 are presently pending in the application. Favorable reconsideration of the application in view of the following remarks is respectfully requested.

The amendment of claims 14-16 is found in claims 1 and claims 14-16, as originally filed.

#### **Examiner's Amendment:**

Applicants confirm the Examiner's amendment to the claims 14, 15, and 16.

#### **Rejection of Claims 1-11 and 14-16 Under 35 U.S.C. §102(e):**

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-11 and 14-16 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Greener et al (6,207,361), since Greener disclose an imaging element comprising a layer of biaxially oriented sheet adhered to the bottom surface of a base wherein said biaxially oriented sheet adhered to the bottom surface has a surface roughness average of between about 0.30 to 2.00 microns, any suitable biaxially oriented polyolefin sheet may be used for the sheet on the topside of the laminated base of the invention, but PET is preferred, the composite biaxially oriented sheets are preferred and are conveniently manufactured by coextrusion of the core and surface layers, followed by biaxial orientation, the base material comprises a polymeric polyether antistat, comprises a small amount of a compatibilizer, and is stretched to a ratio of between 1.5 and 4.5 times the original dimensions, and given the teachings of the reference, the instant claims are anticipated.

Greener discloses imaging elements, such as photographic, electrostatographic and thermal imaging elements and, in particular, to imaging elements comprising a support, an image-forming layer, and an electrically-conductive layer. More specifically, Greener relates to electrically-conductive layers comprising electrically-conductive polymers which can be applied during film extrusion and are integral to the photographic film support and to the use of such electrically-conductive layers in imaging elements for such purposes as providing protection against the generation of static electrical charges.

The present invention relates to a method of forming a roughened sheet comprising extruding a polymer sheet wherein at least one surface layer

comprises polyether polymeric antistat, extrudable polymer, and compatibilizer; stretching said polymer sheet by a ratio of at least 3:1 in at least one direction, such that said at least one surface layer has a roughness of greater 0.3 Ra.

A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found either expressly or inherently described in a single prior art reference. The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the claim. Although the Examiner indicates that Greener discloses a bottom surface which has a surface roughness average of between about 0.30 to 2.00 microns, the Applicants have been unable to find any mention of roughness or a bottom surface having a surface roughness average of between about 0.30 to 2.00 microns. Therefore, Greener fails to expressly mention the limitation of the present claims for forming a roughened sheet or forming at least one surface layer has a roughness of greater 0.3 Ra and fails to anticipate the present claims.

It is believed that the foregoing is a complete response to the Office Action and that the claims are in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration and early passage to issue is therefore earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Lynne M. Blank", is written over a horizontal line.

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If the Examiner is unable to reach the Applicant(s) Attorney at the telephone number provided, the Examiner is requested to communicate with Eastman Kodak Company Patent Operations at (585) 477-4656.